THE CRITIC.

EVERY EVENING

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SENATOR GORMAN IS wise in his genera tion. He works quietly, he walls pa tiently, and he is acropulously modest a ways. When Tite Curric called attention to his great performances as leader of the opposition to the Force blil, as the organ izer of the most magnificent parliamer tary light in history, and as the head of a trlumphant Democracy, it came to the country at large as a revelation. Mr. Gorman had been so retiring, so unosten tatious, so averse to calling attention to himself, that his party friends were surprised to find what splendid results he had achieved and how much they owe! him. Strangely enough, nobody had thought of him as a great party leader. He was known as an adroit politician, a successful general in time of election, a ready debater and an expert Parliamenta rian; but it had occurred to very few that he might possess the qualities of true leadership, the nerve, the address, the power of control, the quick insight, the intellectual poise and the Indomitable courage that combine to lift men abov their fellows and make them chieftain He had done great things with so little effort, he had accomplished momentous results with such an absence of display he had come to the front so quietly, a naturally, so inevitably, that his party awoke and found him there without having been conscious of any of the stages of the

But Mr. Gonman is the head of his party. nevertheless. What few suspected three months ago is almost universally recor nized to-day. THE CRITIC announced is on the day on which Mr. Hoan laid down his arms. The whole country sees it now. He disclaims especial credit for what he has done. He refuses to be singled on for recognition, or to be loaded with it vidious honors by his party. But in this he simply adds to the strength of his position, and furnishes fresh proof that he is modest as he is illustrious, as careless o personal reward as he is strenuous and potent in his party's cause.

THE ATLENTION OF Italian editors and statesmen generally is respectfully di rected to the situation at Charlotte N. C. On last Sunday night a negro en tered the dwelling of an Italian fruit seller in that city and brutally murdered the proprietor, one Rocca. The murder was a foul and sordid crime and aroused the wildest indignation. Ever since, the white people have been angry and ex cited. Repeated efforts have been made to get hold of the murderer and to put him to death in the same manner as that is which the people of New Orleans executes eleven Italian assasams some weeks ago So far the authoritles have succeeded in protecting the negro. There are many easons for this. In the first place, Charlotte is a small town and cannot turn our a "mob" of 6,000 leading citizens Secondly, it may be that the Charlotte jail is a modern structure, and therefore more easily defended than the crumbling old ramshackie known in New Orleans as the Parish prison. Finally the love of fair play, which lies at the bottom of the American character, is pleading with the community of Charlotte to give the murderer a trial before the courts of his country—just as it plead on behalf of the Sicilians who assassinated Hennesy. Thus it is likely that, although the whites are prefoundly agitated by the outrage and disposed to wreak summary vengeance upon the criminal, they will in the end defer to the processes of law,

The significance of the episode, however, must not be lost. It means that our people are prone to violence only as against criminals and crime. There is no prejudice toward any one, because of his nationality-nothing but a stern and inflexible determination to defend society and civilization against outlaws and conspirators. The New Orleans affair and the Charlotte affair are products of the same feeling. In each case the animus is to be found in the people's horror of crime and in their resolute purpose to punish it. In New Orleans they waited patiently for the law to act, and resorted to measures only when they found themselves responsible for their own safety In Charlotte they will probably do like. wise. The excitement will subside and they will wait. If Italians cannot understand all this, so much the worse for them. If they find themselves unable to sympathize with a people who will not permit their civilization to be destroyed by organized crime, they had much better go back to their own country, where the customs are familiar and congenial.

A PRICEIPLANT INCIDENT occurred on Tuesday during the session of the Western States Commercial Congress at Kansas City. While the mall was being distributed to the delegates, and when the name of John C. Wickliffe, of New Orleans. was called, the body broke out in applauce, WICKLIFFE Is the man who, acting with W. G. PARKERSON, rallied the citizens at Clay statue and led them to the Parish prison where the eleven Sicilians were executed. The convention remembered this as the name was called and Mr. Wickliffe's cappearance on the stage for eecelve his mall was the signal for an outburst. He made no acknowledgment of this, returning quickly to his seat on the floor, but it must have occurred to him that the American people do not seem to be seriously divided on the Mafia ques-

IN HIS LAST DISPATCH MR. BLANK has not only slapped the monkey off of Russi's hand organ, but wrenched the crank off of that instrument of torture, hence it is now quite impossible for that performer to turn his favorite tune.

HE MIST BE A PARTIERN hopelessly engulfed in prejudice who fails to recognize the grace and the vigor of the speeches which Mr. Habbison is delivering to his Southern audiences. There is in them nothing bravy or wooden or didactic or perfunctory. On the contrary they are full of kindly feeling, intelligent thought and patriotic sentiment, and they are warm with that human sympathy whereof the people are so fond and to which they so readily and ardently respond. The Carro made no mistake when it predicted that the President would suffer nothing teither as a Presidential aspirant or as a man, by going forth among his fellow citizens and letting them see him at close quarters.

SENATOR PETTER SERVE to apprehend that the country will think he is living too high. The Senator need not be glarmed. Let him only satisfy the cranks who sent him to the Senate and the rest of the world will ask no questions.

Hits Two Bull's Eyes. Mr. Scott Towers is a man of keen observation and knows a good thing when he sees it. Speaking to a Carric reporter the other day Mr. Towers said: "THE Carrie is a better newspaper to-

day than ever it was before. Tur Corre s now the best paper. Washington ever

Mr. Towers is entitled to go to the head of the class.

ON DIT.

There were three prosts weldings but oven-ic. Miss Gersrude L. Selson to Mr. Edward. Watte in the Colvery Baptist. Church, Miss. Marietta G. Clark to Mr. Frank C. McDomas in the Pourth Preshyterian Charch and Mr. John Painter to Miss Mary Relly in St. Alex

Mr. and Mrs. Hives of No. 1818 Jefferso fore have returned to the city and are now then in their cosy home, which has been on-pled during the winter by Mr. and Mrs. yank Shekron, who are now visiting friends

One of our local exchanges has his upon and traduced an ingentions and effective method imitentifying the relations of happy couples widdlings which wight to be protected by w with a patent. Parties are described as "parents of the groom," "parents of the bride," "grandmother of the bride." The only improvement to be suggested is to carry the system out so as to include all the ramiations of relationships for instance: Mother caw to the groom, mainer aunt to the bride in unite from India to the groom, double st consin from Virginia to the groom, great-and unni to the maid of honor from Ireland. e seven step children elect to the bride from limeds, etc., etc. As a descriptive teature of he programme and second of the fashionable vedding of the day there is nothing compa-

Dr. Metellie or the theological survey, who us been ill with grip, is again out for the first time in a week,

Mr. Hansen of the Russian Legation still ngers here, nithough his successor has an

The First Secretary of the Chinese Legation s extremely fond of little children and is de-toted to several of the aristocratic little tota who frequent Dupont Circle. He speaks Engish very well and they get on famously with

Senator Stewart of Novada Is now in New York on private business, but will be back in

Mrs. Senator Call is in Florida with her has pand, and Miss Lucy Call is here with her trandmother at the family residence. Miss Mand Pauncefote is going over to London with Mrs. Senator Mitchell and Miss

Miss Effic Burritt, who has been quite un well, is now convalescent to the great joy of

serminy friends. Hx Governor Thompson of the Civil Service Commission and Mrs. Thompson will go to South Carolina shortly on a month's visit, Their chiest daughter has been spending the lat-

Mrs. H. St. George Tucker and Miss John on, daughters of Colonel William Prestor Johnston of New Orleans, the president of pective homes in Lexington, Va., and No.

Mir. Thomas L. Clarke of New Orlean who has been spending her winters in Nev York of late years, is in the city on a visit to Mrs. Lay, No. 1814 Jefferson Place,

M)ss Kitty Cheatham is at the Ebblit House there she has apartments during the stay of the Daly Company, of which she is a member

Miss Ayres, who has been spending the winer with Miss Rings of Iowa Circle, has re-urned to the Fredonia, where her parents save been for the season. The family will pend the summer at their country place, nea st. Johnsbury, Vt.

NOTABLE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland's stepfather, Henry E. Perrine, one of the best known men in Buffalo, is seriously ill.

Colonel de Janon, U. S. A., who was professor of Spanish at West Point for thirty-live years, but now resides in Wash-ington, is tall and energetic, and wears a ong, thin beard. Mrs. Annie Besant is a sister-in-law of

Walter Besant, having married (in 1867, when she was 20 years old) a brother of Ex-Senator Ingalls of Kansas has been asked to give a memorial address on Gen-eral Sherman before the New York Legis-

The Maryland Historical Society has adorned its walls with a fine half-length portrait of John H. B. Latrobe, its presi-dent. He is a son of the B. H. Latrobe, author of "Virginia from June 19 to July 24, 1796," and who had the honor of meet-ing Lafayette as Washington's guest at Mr. Vernon.

Jason Brown, the second son of the nly John Brown, resides in California, but is on a pleasure trip to Kansas. He is patriarchal in manner, gray-haired and gray-bearded, closely resembles his father, and declares that he does not harbor one hought of ill-will toward the people of the South.

Dr. Saunders of St. Louis has been called upon to treat three well defined cases of religious mania produced by the revivial services conducted by Mrs. Woodworth, the professional evangelist. Her congregations have dwindled down and she will leave St. Louis because the people will not erect her a faith cure temple. MM. Bouguereau and Gerome, the cele-

M.M. Bouguereau and Gerome, the celebrated French painters, will shortly leave Paris for St. Petersburg. The Russian artists intend to give their French colleagues a very cordial reception. A grand dinner will be given in their honor by the distinguished artistic population of St. Petersburg. These courtesies will be the more noticable because of the very general decision of French artists not to send any paintings to the Berlin Salon.

Mr. Whistler's portrait of Thomas

Mr. Whistler's portrait of Thomas Carlyle, painted about twenty years ago, has been purchased by the Corporation of Glasgow. The London Standard observes: Glasgow. The London Nandard observes:
The only counterfeit presentment of
Carlyle with which it can be in any degree
compared is the statue of the historian
executed by the late Sir Edgar Boehm.
But while hardly less masculine than that
dignified and worthy record, it is, permps, in its very reticence, infinitely more athetic. It is less a likeness of feature han the sympathetic interpretation of a eculiar temperament.

The chateau and demesne of Nohant the chateau and demissie of Nonative where theorge Sand spent the greater part of her life and where she died in the summer of 1870, was to be sold at auction a fortnight ago. The place is described by the author in her "Consuelo" and the "Contesse de Rudolstadt." Nonant is a amlet near La Chatre, in the department f Endre. A statue has been set up there

of the memory of George Sand.

Sir John Millais has sent to the Royal Academy a portrait of Mrs. Joseph Champerlain, formerly Miss Endeott of Salem and Washington, D. C. She sits by a tea able holding a cup off tea in her hand.

The full blue eyes, "remarks the London Dealy Nees," look sympathetic and don Daily News, look sympathetic and truesful; the head is small and exquisitely set. There is an indefinable distinction about the portrait a retinement of beauty in the selection of color scheme and the arrangement, and with it a certain happiness of the pose as if the arrist were in perfect sympathy with his subject. It is a half length, the lady wearing a gray

THE LAWYER'S DULLARY.

e still, my child; remain in statu quo, thile t propei thy coulle to and Iro. et no lovolved res inter allow revail while we're consulting inter nos.

Was that a ditie pale in modial real? You had too bud twell have no more of those If sand a replies for some wise expert Who knows how to eject the pain and stay the hurr.

Co tresposes shall come to trouble thest for than dost own this hease, in simple fee-kud thy administrators, heles, assigns, to hove to hald, convey, at thy designs,

orrect thy pleadings, my own baby boy, at their he an abatement of thy loy: Quash every tendency to keep awale. And verdict, costs and judgment thou shall take.
-F. H. Cogewell in Boston Transcript.

"Yent'll see two more go down before you're an hour older," said a lounger in front of Willard's to a companion yesterthe falling of a horse in front of the hotel, and, as the two sauntered toward the curb to get a better view through the gathering crowd, a wager was proposed and taken. The fallen steed was put right side up without much difficulty, and be had startedy turned the corner into Fifteenth tree. treet with the can to which he was sitched, before home number two lost control of his underplaning and sank to

CRITIC ABROAD.

earth, The two betters then walked up the The two betters then walked up the street and were soon lost to sight. On their return, about half an hour later, a bystander, seeing them enter the bar, inquired whether the wager was yet decided, and was informed by the taker of the bet that he was just going in to liquidute the debt.

date the debt.

"No," replied the man who laid the wager, "I have never known it to fall. If you see one horse fall during business hours you are certain to see two more within the hour. It is quite as remarkable and just as reliable as the white-horse-red-headed-girl theory." "The public has really no idea of the

difficulties and mental annoyance to-which actors are subjected," remarked Mr. A. J. Sheddon, manager of the "U. S. Mail" Company, to the Critic. "Take last Monday nighi's performance at Albaugh's, for instance. The part of John Maneymaker, the postmaster, was taken by Dan Packard, the comedian, at a few hours' notice. Mr. Odell Williams has been playing the part, but on Saturday became so indisposed that I grew seriously alarmed. Mr. Williams' indisposition was of such a peculiar character that no remedies appeared to benefit him. We were in hopes that he would be able to go on Monday night for the opening performance. But as it grew later and later Mr. Williams still remained out of form and Mr. Packard kindly consented to play his part. He scurried about town in trantic haste on the lookout for a suitable costume, and although the costumers in Washington are not provided with very extensive wardrobes, he managed to get together enough material to look very presentable. So without a rehearsal Mr. Packard sailed in and played the part without a break. To those who knew the situation it was evident that Mr. Packard proceeded very deliberately. But to the average spectator it appeared as if he were thoroughly at home in the part. Not every actor has this peculiar facility for quick study. In fact, in my experience, I can't say that I have met any one with this gentleman's remarkable faculty for adapting himself to annoying circumstances."

Mr. Packard is a comic opera comedian by Dan Packard, the comedian, at a few

Mr. Packard is a comic opera comedian of considerable repute. As General Kack-triboker in the "Little Tycoon," he made, perhaps, his greatest success. He is the author of several farce-comedies and has

HE CHOWNING GLORY OF THE GARR OF GIRL What is it, when the spring appears.
The sight of man so gently cheers,
That earth seems free from smiles and tears
Her bonnest.

What is it fills a maiden's heart With loy religion can't impart, And on her face the smiles can start? Her bonnel

What hathes her when she puts it on While hearts of men are thrilled and draw With dewy radiance of the dawn. Her bounct,

What brightens up the Avenue On sonny days with many a line Of hand made flowers and birds that flow? Her bounct.

What is it makes the pocketbook Take on that bungry, Succi look, And gives the old man's back its crook? Her bounet, What makes rich paphs growt and croak? What makes Department clerks go broke: (At least so runs the measts joke): Her bounet.

THE PRESIDENTIAL JOURNEY.

Handsomely Received at Atlanta-Au Enthusiastic Caller. ATLANTA Arrell 16 - Atlanta was most enthusiastic. A special train, with a large reception committee and a arge cannon, met the President at Mari etta. Salutes were fired as the Presiden-tial train approached Atlanta, factory whistles were blown and bells were rung. The President was welcomed by Go

ernor Northen, and the pariy were driven about the city in carriages. After that receptions were held, at which large receptions were need, at which large crowds were present.

The Presidential party retired to their special train—late last night, immediately after the reception at the Governor's mansion. This morning when the sun was rising on the distant hills about At-lanta crowds began to gather around the President's special train.

President's special train.

By 8 o'clock the people numbered
2,000, almost equally divided between
whites and blacks. Shortly after 8 o'clock committee of prominent citizens, with he passenger agents of the differen-coads in the South on which the Pres dent is to travel, repaired to the special train and presented to Mrs. Harrison a magnificent bouquet of Jacqueminot roses. About 8:30 o'clock hearty cries were page for the President, and he rost by speaking from the platform of the ob

by speaking from the platform of the ob-servation car.

At the conclusion of the President's speech, Postmaster-General Wanamaker was called upon, and his eloquent allusion to the death of Grady was received with great enthusiasm, and he said that he told the crowd good-bye with sorrow. There was liberal cheering from the people around the depot, when the train pulled out for Birmingham, and the people who were massed on Broad Street Bridge gave the train a hearty cheer as it passed unwere massed on Broad Street Bridge gave the train a hearty cheer as it passed un-der. An old colored man followed the train for a hundred yards, yelling with all his might: "Hurrah for the Republi-cane."

IN THE COKE REGION.

Resuming Work in Spite of the 14,000 Strikers.

Scottpall, Pa., April 16.—The efforts of the coke operators for a general resump-tion of work is plainly manifest to-day. Twenty-eight men are working at Sam-mit, and the first coal mined in nine weeks is being placed in the ovens. There are fears of an attack by strikers at these works and more deputies have been works and more deputies have been placed on guard.

Twenty-six Italians were sent to Sum-mit to-day and two car loads of workmen were shipped to Whitney's works this difference. The strikers are very angry at foreign laborers for taking their places and threaten trouble. Fick's officials re-port increased forces of men at all plants. Labor Leader Parker says that 14,00 ion are still on a strike and will remai out, as money is now on the way for the relief of the needy families. It is ex-sected that many families will be evicted

Mr. and Miss Halford's Acknowledg-Experies Massion.

Washington, April 10, 1891. TO THE EVENING CRITIC: So many calls have been made and tele grams and notes received as to make i impossible for personal acknowledgment Mr. and Muss Halford desire to expres

heir grateful appreciation and sincere banks for the sympathy extended to A Gallant Act. Churchill Anderson is the name of a solored youth, who distinguished himself by a daring act shortly before 5 o'clock A buggy jerked in headlong flight by thoroughly frantic horse dashed acros-

ennsylvania avenue into Seventeent

There was imminent danger of Injury There was imminent danger of injury to someone, for the streets were crowded. Efforts to stop the horse were in vain until Auderson sprang into the street, grasped the bridle at the bit and, running with the horse, turned into a tree in Lafayette Place.

The collision tore the horse loose from the smashed vehicle, but the boy kept his hold. The team belonged to Robert Bare, a builder, who saved himself by jumping when the horse began to run.

BLAINE TO RUDINI.

THE AMERICAN SECRETARY REPLIES TO THE ITALIAN PREMIER.

And a Very Able Reply It Is, Too-He Leaves No Loophele for Rudini-The Letter Commended in Unfriently English Papers-An Exhaustive Argu-

Secretary Blaine's long-expected and

anxiously-awaited roply to Premier Rudin; was given to the press last night. It s not only an important but an able state paper. It is weighty and well considered. In fact it is almost cruel in the complete ness with which it covers the case, leaving no loophole for the hasty Premier to return an answer. The London Times. which is neither friendly to Mr. Blaine nor to Americans, speaks of that states man's "casy and logical victory," London Standard declares: "Mr. Blaine's reply is a very able paper," and adds: s difficult to see how supporters of the Maila Society can slip through the meshes of the not thus carefully spread for them. Mr. Blaine's letter is addressed t Marquis Imperiall, Charge d'Affaires, thus showing that diplomatic relations with Italy, though strained, are not broken. Nor is there the slightest evidence to be found in the letter to confirm the report

Blaine's letter follows: DEPARTMENT OF STATE Washington, April 14, 1801.
The Marquis Imperials, Charged Affaires, etc.
Sin: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note, dated Thursday, April 2, 1891. It contains a second tele gram from the Marquis Rudini, a part of

that Italy has made excited threats or pro-

poses to take any unusual action. Secre-

which I here quote. which I here quote.

"The Government of the King of Italy has asked nothing beyond the prompt institution of judicial proceedings through the regular channels. It would have been absurd to claim the punishment of the guilty parties without the warrant of a regular judgment. The Italian Government now repeats the same demand. Not until the Federal Government shall have explicitly declared that the aforesaid proceedings shall be promptly begun, can the diplomatic incident be considered as closed."

THIS COVERNMENT ertainly had no desire whatever to change the meaning of the Marquis Rudini's tele gram of March 24. It was delivered a he State Department by Baron Fava in person, written in his own hand, and exressed in the English language. The following is the full text of the telegram

"Rome, March 24, 1891, talian Minister, Washington; Italian Minister, Washington:
Our requests to the Federal Government are very simple. Some Italian subjects, acquitted by the American magistrates, have been mordered in prison while under the immediate protection of the authorities. Our right, theories, to demand and chain the punishment of the murderers, and an indemnity for the victims is unquestionable. I wish to add that the public opinion in Italy is justly impatient, and if concrete provisions were not at once taken, I should find myself in the painful necessity of showing openly our dissatisfaction by recalling the minister of his majesty from a country where he is mable to obtain justice. e to obtain justice.

RUDINL" The words underscored [italicised] are precisely those which I quoted in my former note, and I am directed by the President to express the satisfaction of this Government with

THE VERY MATERIAL QUALIFICATION of the demands made by the Marquis Rudini on behalf of the Italian Government. You quote in your note another part of the Marquis Rudini's telegram of April 2, in these words:

"Meanwhile, his majesty's Government takes notes of the declaration whereby the Pederal Government recognizes that tims, in virtue of the treaty in force etween the two countries. If the Marquis Rudini will carefully

xamine my note of April 1 he will disover that I did not "recognize that an inlemnity was due to the families of the ictims in virtue of the treaty in force between the two countries. WHAT I DID SAY was in answer to Baron. Fava's assertion

that the United States Government re fused to take this demand for indemnity nto consideration. I quote my reply: "The United States, so far from refus-ing, has distinctly recognized the princi-ple of indemnity to those Italian subjects who may have been wronged by a viola-tion of the rights secured to them under the treaty with the United States con-cluded February 29, 1871."

The Marquis Rudini may be assured that the United States would recompense every Italian subject who might wronged by a violation of a treaty" to which the faith of the United States is pledged. But this assurance leaves un settled the important question whether the treaty has been violated. Upon this point the President, with sufficient facts placed before him, has taken full time for decision. He now directs that certain considerations on the general subject be ubmitted to the the judgment of the

Italian Government. AS A PRECEDENT of great value to the case under discusion the President recalls the conclusion maintained by Mr. Webster in 1851, when he was Secretary of State under Presi dent Fillmore. In August of that year a mob in New Orleans demolished the milding in which the office of the Span ish Consul was located, and, at the same ime, attacks were made upon coffee louses kept by Spanish subjects. Amercan citizens were involved in the losses. which, in the aggregate, were large. The supposed cause of the mob was the Inelligence of the execution of fifty young Americans in Hayana, and the banish ment to Spanish mines of nearly 200 citiens of the United States. The victims were all members of the abortive Lopez

expedition. In consequence of these

DEPREDATIONS OF THE MOR epen the property of the Spanish consulas well as against the Spanish subjects Don Calderon de la Barca, the Minister of Spain, demanded indemnification for all her lesses, both official and personal.

Mr. Webster admitted that the Spanish 'onsul was entitled to indemnity, and asured the Spanish Minister that if the inured Consul, Mr. Labord, "shall return o his post, or any other Consul for New bleans shall be appointed by her Cathoc Majesty's Government, the officers of his Government resident in that city will be instructed to receive and treat him with courtesy, and with a national salute to he flag of his ship, if he shall arrive it a Spanish vessel, a demonstration of respect such as may signify to him and his Government the sense entertained by the Government of the United States of the gross injustice done to his predecessor by lawless mob, as well as the indignity and insult offered by it to a foreign State with whom the United States are, and wish ever to remain, on terms of the most respectful and pacific intercourse

But when pressed by the Spanish Minister o Spanish subjects injured by the mob in common with American citizens, Mr. Webster declined to accede to the demand, and gave his reasons as follows:

"This Government supposes that the rights of the Spanish Consul, a public officer residing here under the protection

of the United States Government, are quite different from those of the Spanish subjects who have come into the country to mingle will our own citizens, and here to pursue their private business and objects. The former may claim special indemnity; the latter are entitled to such protection as is afforded to our own citizens.

While, therefore, the losses of individual, private Spanish subjects are greatly to be regretted, yet it is to be understood that many American citizens suffered equal losses from the same cause; and those private individuals, subjects of her Catholic majesty, coming voluntarily to reside in the United States, have certainly no cause of complaint if they are pretected by the same laws, and the same administration of the law, as native-born citizens of this country. They have, in fact, some advantages over citizens of the States in which they happen to be, inasmoch as they are enabled, until they become citizens themselves, to prosecute for any injuries done to their persons or propeny in the courts of the United States or the States courts, at their election." While, therefore, the losses of indi-

It is proper, however, to add that TWO YEARS AFTER MR. WEDSTER

arole the foregoing note Congress, in ecognition of certain magnanimous confuct on the part of the Queen of Spain in pardons bestowed on Americans who had njustifiably invaded the Island of Cuba, enacted a joint resolution, approved by President Fillmore March 3, 1853 (last day of his term), indemnifying the Spanish onsul and other Spanish subjects for oses sustained in the New Orleans mob n 1851. The considerations upon which his resolution was passed were held not o contravene the original position of Mr. Webster shared also by Preudent Fill-

THE RIGHT TO JUDICIAL BEMERY which Mr. Webster assured the Spanish abjects is likewise assured the Italian abjects. The right is specially guaraneed in the second chapter of the third article of the Constitution. And, as Mr. Webster points out, the resident alien has privilege which is denied the citizen. The widows and children of the citizen who lost their lives by mob violence ma me the leaders and members of the mob mly in the couris of the State of Louisana, while the widows and children of the Italian subjects who suffered death have the right to see each member of the iob, not only in the State courts, but also before the Federal tribunals for the listrict of Louisiana.

Provision is made in the revised civil ode of Louisiana for

REDRESS OF SUCH GRIEVANCES. is the widows and children of the victims

as the widows and children of the victims may plead. I quote:

"Article 2314. Every act whatever of man that causes damage to another obliges him by whose fault it happened to repair it; the right of this action shall survive, in case of death, in favor of the minor children and widow of the deceased, or either of them, and in default of these in favor of the surviving father or mether, or either of them, for the space of one year from the death."

"Article 2316. Every person is responsible for the damage he occasions, not merely by his act, but by his negligence, his imprudence or his want of skill."

"Article 2324. He who causes mother person to do an unlawful act, or assists or encourages in the commission of it, is answerable is solido with that person for the damage caused by such act."

THE COVERNMENT of the United States would feel justified resting on the argument and conclusion of Mr. Webster if the mob of March 1. 1891, dld not, in some of its characteristics liffer from the mob of 1851. But it is lue to entire candor, due to this Government, and due to the Government of Italy, o point out certain differences of which the Government of the United States is

conorably bound to take notice. In the case of the mob of 1851 Mr. Webster asserts that "no personal injury was offered to any one;" that "the police and other legal authorities did all that was possible to preserve peace and arrest the rioters;" that "the mob acted in the heat of blood and not in pursuance of any determined plan or purpose of injury or insult;" that "the mob was composed of irresponsible persons the names of none of whom are known to the Government of the United States, nor so far as the Government is informed, to its officers or agents in New Orleans,"

AS PROMPTLY AS POSSIBLE after the lamentable occurrence at New Orleans the President directed the Attorney-General to cause through his Department a full inquiry to be made into all facts connected therewith, and solicited his opinion whether any criminal proceedings would lie under the Federal laws n the Federal courts against persons charged with the killing of Italian subects. He has not yet received the official report. If it be found that a prosecution can be maintained under the statutes of he Unites, the case will be presented to the next grand jury, according to the usual methods of criminal administration. But if it shall be found, as seems probable, that criminal proceedings can only be taken in the courts of Louisiana, the President can in this direction do no more than to urge upon the State officials the duty of promptly bringing the offenders

n his telegram to the Governor of Louisi-

ana as early as the 15th of March. If it shall result that the case can be presecuted only in the State courts of Louisiana, and the usual judicial investigation and procedure under the criminal law is not resorted to, it will then be the duty of the United States to consider whether some other form of redress may

It is understood that the State grand jury is now investigating the affair, and while it is possible that the jury may fail to present indictments, the United States cannot assume that such will be the case.

THE UNITED STATES did not by the treaty with Italy become the insurer of the lives or property of Italian subjects resident within our terri-No government is able, however high its civilization, however vigilant its police supervision, however evere its criminal code, and however prompt and inflexible its criminal administration, to secure its own citizens against riolence promoted by individual malice or by saiden popular tunnult. The foreign resident must be content in such cases to share the redress that is offered by the law to the citizen, and has no just cause of complaint or right to ask the interposition of his country if the courts

For Boils, Pimples

carbuncles, scrofulous sores, eczema, and all other blood diseases, take

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

It will relieve and cure dyspepsia, nervous debility, and that tired feeling.

Has Cured Others will cure you.

COSTS MORE to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. Attempts may be made to substitute other powders for the Royal by the grocer, because of the

The chemist of the department of Health of Brooklyn, after examining the various powders, said: "The Royal is superior to all baking powders with regard to leavening power, economy in use, and healthfulness."

are equally open to him for the redress of

his injuries. THE TREATY n the first, second, third and notably in he twenty-third article, clearly limits the right guaranteed to the citizens of the contracting powers in the territory of each o equal treatment and to free access to the courts of justice. Foreign residents are not made a favored class. It is not believed that Italy would desire a more stringent construction of her duty under the treaty. Where the injury inflicted u; on a foreign resident is not the act of the Government, or of its officers, but of an individual or of a mob, it is believed that no claim for indemnity can justly be made unless it shall be made to appear that the public authorities charged with he peace of the community have con rived at the unlawful act, or, having timely notice of the threatened danger

> If, therefore, it should appear that AMONG THOSE KILLED

amount to connivance.

have been guilty of such gross negligence

in taking the necessary precautions as to

by the mob at New Orleans there were ome Italian subjects who were resident or domiciled in that city, agreeably to our treaty with Italy, and not in violation of our immigration laws, and who were abiding in the peace of the United States and obeying the laws thereof, and of the State of Louisiana, and that the public officers charged with the duty of protect ng life and property in the city connived at the work of the mob, or upon prope otice or information of the threatened danger, failed to take any steps for the preservation of the public peace, and aferward to bring the guilty to trial, the President would, under the circun stances, feel that a case was established that could be submitted to the considera tion of Congress, with a view to the relief of the families of the Italian subjects who had lost their lives by lawless vio

Accept, sir, the renewed assurances of my high consideration, JAMES G. BLAINE,

IF HE'D PAY THE FREIGHT RITTENHOUSE WOULD DELIVER NEW YORK'S ALLIANCE VOTES.

Nice Little Scheme Which Is Repudiated and Denounced at the Alliance Headquarters in This City-Rittenhouse Said to be a Discharged Employe-Jones Didn't Bite.

Lieutenant-Governor Jones of New York, he who pays the freight, would dearly love to be David Bennett Hill's successor, and is working hard to that end. Mr. Jones is somwhat of a farmer and if he succeeds in beating the Hon, Ros well Pettibone Flower out of the Gubernatorial nomination he will bank on a large Alliance vote. Everybody knows this. Even the fellow whose strands of hair cannot be seen for hayseed 'onto" that fact. But Jones, all the same, cannot easily be taken in by the

POLITICAL HUNGRY JOES, On the tenth of last month Brother lones received a letter from D. H. Ritten bouse. The letter was written upon the official letter head of the president of the Farmers' Alliance and was dated at Wash ngton, March 8, and signed "D. H. Ritten-house, lecturer, Independent Order Amer-can Citizens." The letter concludes with the following significant paragraph

the following significant paragraph:

"We propose to enter your State and
organize it. If you desire our and you
will assist us in a financial way. Our
literature will be spread all over your
State. If you desire our aid, write me at
once. If you do not desire our support,
perhaps some others will. A failure to perhaps some others will. A failure to hear from you will be considered inimical to us, and we will act accordingly."

A Untric reporter called at the Alliance headquarters this moning to ask about the letter. President Polk was not in the city, but one of his lieutenants, Mr. N. A. Dunning, associate editor of the National Economist, was on hand and and National Economist, was on hand and an-wered for his chief. Said he:

AN UNAUTHORIZED LETTER. AN UNAUTHORIZED LETTER.

Colonel Polk never saw it until the other day when we got the original copy from Lieutenant-Governor Jones. The man Rittenhouse war, it is true, at one time private secretary to President Polk, but he was kicked out on the first of the year. Rittenhouse is a traitor and has nothing to do with the Farmers' Alliance."

"How did he secure President Polk's efficial letter-heads?" the reporter asked.

"He carried them away when he was in the Colonel'a employ," was the answer. Rittenhouse is a man about fifty years old, and is said to be a pretty sharp fellow. It will be remembered that he was t will be remembered that he was charged by several delegates to the Ocala convention with having tried to establish CONFIDENTIAL BELATIONS WITH SECRETARY BLAINE.

For this he was dismissed by Colonel Polk, though there is no evidence that Mr. Blaine ever even so much as talked with the man. Indeed, it is said that he refused absolutely to see him. This is no doubt true, because there is not now and never has been any evidence that the Plumed Knight has ever attempted to first with the Alliance people.

If Governor Jones refused Rittenhouse's balt surely a man of James G. Blaine's calibre would not be caught by it. TELEGRAPHIC NEWS BRIEFS.

Russia is reported to be making exten

sive preparations for war, while her rivals are said to be making counter prepara-tions for a great struggle. Grip has increased the death rate in Hull, England, from 16 to 46 per 1,000, Representative men from different parts of the State met in Baltimore last night and organized the Maryland Democratic Reform Club. Philip D. Eatrd of Mont-gemery was chosen president. Johns Hopkins Hospital physicians think they have cured one patient by the Koch treatment.

A Baltimore jury awarded a versitet of \$5,000 damages against the Baltimore and Potomac Baltroad Company for the death of Brakemen Harry F. Abbett. The water-works engineers in session in Philadelphia generally agree that munici-palities should control the water supply. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad ()

rany is constructing an emigrant building at Comberland. Rockville real estate and building improvements continue to go on actively. Henry M. Stanley denies that he ha ocen appointed governor of the Congo

White settlers in the visinity of Rolla and St John, Rollette County, N. D., met Monday night and sent in a pelition to the Indian Bureau for a fort and a detail of

greater profit in them to him. Send them back.

CECIL COUNTY'S CRIME

THE MYSTERIOUS BURGLARY AND MURDER AT RISING SUN.

Mr. Richards Able to Give His Testimony-The Coroner's Inquest Throws No New Light on the Crime-Large Reward Offered-Bram Still Held. RISING SUN, CROIL COUNTY, Mr., April

6.-The result of the investigation b the coroner's jury of the murder of Mrs. J. G. Richards develops no new evidence to establish the identity of the murderers, The verdict is as follows: "She came to her death on Monday morning, April 13 from the effects of a pistol ball that entered the brain, fired by the hand of ome person unknown to the jury."

The jury looked at the room where the shooting was done, and then heard the story of Mr. Richards as he lay in bed. He looked remarkably well for a man who had two pistol balls pass through his body but three days ago, and gave his evibody but three days ago, and gave his evidence in a clear voice, shaken once or twice by emotion when his wife's name was mentioned. His story was the same that he had previously told his son, and which has been published in The Chittic. He did not notice anything to identify the murderers, on account of the darkness. After he was first shot and pushed downstairs, he did not remember what followed, owing to the excitement, except that he was shot again at the bottom of the stairs.

George A. Bram, the young man who was first arrested on suspicion, has not yet had a hearing and is still held. The State's Attorney is strongly inclined to believe he has the right man in Bram, Detectives are tracing the story of his career up to the date of the murder and his actions thereafter. THE SUSPRCTS AT YORK,

The two tramps arrested at York, Pa., on Tuesday, give their names as William Lewis and John Clearmont.

Detective Ottey started this afternoon for York to see the two men under arrest there, with a view to settle a question as to a button and a piece of cloth now in his hands. The cloth was found on the fence in front of the house, and was evidently torn from a garment by sheer force.

ERAM'S STORY CONTRADICTED. A sensation was created this afternoon when Conductor W. F. Haller of the Phil-adelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad stated that he bad talked with Railroad stated that he had talked with George Bram, the suspected man, at 11 a. m. Monday, at the Perryville station. This contradicts entirely the story told by Bram, who says that on Monday he was in Baltimore at 710 Portland street. This story is also denied by the young lady, Miss Johnson, who lives at that address and who has been receiving his attentions, although he is a married man.

Stood REWAYD. \$5,000 REWARD.

The Board of County Commissioners to-day offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderers, which prom-inent citizens of this district have promsed to increase to \$5,000.

Elkton, Mp., April 16 .- Mrs. J. Rana great crowd being in attendance at the

BURGLARS IN MARYLAND.

Brewing Company at Cumberland and Postoffice at Piedmont Robbed. Cumberland, Mo., April 16. - This norning between 2 and 3 o'clock the safe in the Camberland Brewing Company's office in this city was blown by burglars and between \$40 and \$50 aken therefrom. The safe was completely demolished as were also all the windows in the building. A watchman and fireman were asleep in the building at the time but heard no noise. No clue

Last night the postoffice at Piedmont, 30 miles west of here, was robbed by burg-lars of stamps and money, supposed to amount to about \$10. The burglars gained entrance to the office by prying open the back door. The officers are searching for the criminals.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. NEW YORK, April 16.-Money 31@1 per

Exchange steady: posted rates, 485@ 1801; actual rates, 485@4851 for sixty days, and 4881@4881 for demand. overnments steady; currency 6s, 112; 4s, coupon, 122 bid; 44s, do., 1012

Trading this morning was on a smaller scale than yesterday. The sales amounted to only 26,000 shares. Prices were irreguto only 10,000 shares. Prices were irregu-lar, but the fluctuations in no instance ex-ceeded a fraction. Apprehensions of fur-ther gold engagements and tighter money, together with the fact that the Bank of England advanced its rate of discount from 3 to 34 per cent., all contributed to the prevailing dullness. In most cases prices were steady, and at noon showed fractional improvements. 1 p. m. prices. Washington Stock Exchange.

Washington Stock Exchange.
Reported for Tag Carric by Garley & Stevens, real estate and local securities, 1335 F street northwest.
Sales—Regular call, 12 o'clock m.—D, C. 0s of 1802, \$1,000 a 1187. Wash, Gas Convertible 0s, \$834 a 1351, Met, R. R., 10 a 119; 5 a 119. Eck'Un & Sol. Home R. R., 8 a 57. Riggs Ins. Co., 1 a 81, Commercial Ins., 20 a 41. U. S. Electric Light, 3 a 172. Wash. Loan and Trust Co., 2 a 064. Amer. Security and Trust Co., 22 a 50.

180.

Miscellaneous Bonds-W. & G. R. R. (0-40 6's. R'93-23, 163; W. & G. R. R. (Convertible 6's '90-29, 125; Masonic Hall Ass'n 5's, C 1988, 104; Wash, Market Co. Assn. 5's, C. 1008, 104; Wash, Market Co., 1st 0's 1872-1911, 110; Wash, Market Co., Imp. 6's 1013-127, 110; Amer. Security and Trust. 5's, 1895, 190; Wash, Light Infantry, 1st 0's, 1004, 100; Washington Light Infantry, 2d 7's, 1904, 964; Wash, Gas. Co. Ser. A, 6's, 1002-27, 120; Wash, Gas. Co. Ser. B, 6's, 1904-29, 124; Wash, Gas. Co. Convertible 6's, 1904, 135. National Bank Stocks—Bank of Wash-ngton, 400 Bank of Republic, 270; Met-opolitan, 280; Central, 300; Second, 180; 'armers' and Mechanics', 192; Citizens', armers' and Mechanics', D.; Citzens', Ob. Columbia, 155; Capital, 1231; West and, 99; Traders', H81; Lincoln, 101. Railroad Stocks.— Washington and Seorgedown, 20; Metropolitan, 116; Combia, 6; Capital and North O Street, 9; Eckington and Schdiers' Home, 53; corgetown and Tenallytown, 65.

Insurance Stocks — Firemen's, 47; ranklin, 55; Metropolitan, 80; National nion, 18; Arlington, 180; Corouran, 68; dumbia, 16; German American, 185; dtomae, 83; Riges, 81; People's, 51; Lin-dn, 54; Commercial, 41. Insurance Stocks.-Real Estate Title, 128; Columbia Title, 64.
Uas and Electric Light Stocks.—Washington Gas, 449; Georgetown Gas, 48; U. S. Electric Light, 160.

elephone Etocks.—Pennsylvania, 25; esapeake & Potomac, 583; American Graphophone, 5).
Miscellaneous Stocks—Washington Mar-ket, 10; Great Falls Ire, 170; Bull Ran Panorama, 15; Pheomatic Gun Carriage, 7.

A LEAUGH'S GRAND OFERA HOUSE. Every Evening. MATINEE SATURDAY.

Engagement of the Rollicking Farcical U.S. MAIL. An Uproarious Satire on the Postal Service,

THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER.
THE FUNNY POSTOPPICE SCENE,
THE DAINTY LETTER CARRIER,
THE CARMENCITA DANCE.
THE WEIRD TRAMP PHINTER. Clever Comedians. Catchy Music, Handsome Costumes.

Next Week-GEO WILSON'S MINSTRIES, SEATS NOW ON SALE. NEW NATIONAL TREATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS OF AUGUSTIN DALY'S COMPANY,

(From Daly's Theatre, New York.) This (Thursday) Evening, RAILROAD OF LOVE. Thursday Evening, RAILROAD OF LOVE.
Friday Evening and Saturday Matinee,
TAMING THE SHIREW.

Saturday Evening, A NIGHT OFF, PRICES-25c., 50c., 75c., \$1, \$1.50 and \$2. Every Performance Under the Personal Super-vision of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. Next Week A M Falmer's Stock Company, from the Madison Square Theatre, New York; in a Repertoire of Their Successes. Scats now on sale.

HARRIS' BIJOU TREATRE. Mrs. F. Barris, R. S. Britton, and T. F. Bean, Proprietors and Managers, Week Commencing Monday, April 13,

FAST MAIL.
Under the Management of L. J. Carter.
The Most Superbly Mounted Melo-Drama on the Road.

Next Week-CELEBRATED CASE. KERNAN'S NEW WASHINGTON THEA-THIS WEEK-Ladies' Matinee Saturday,

CITY CLUB

VAUDEVILLE AND BURLESQUE CO.

Matt Morgan's EXQUISITE CLASSIC GROUPINGS, ext Week-HENRY BIG BURLESQUE CO.

BASEBALL. CHAMPIONSHIP SERIES OPENS AT HOME

National Baseball Park, SEVENTH AND BOUNDARY STS. BOSTONS, April 13, 14, 15 and 16, BALTIMORES, Saturday, April 18,

able find Metropolitan Cars Carry Passengers
to the Gate in Twelve Minutes.

Admission, 26c. Grand Stand, 25c, extra,
Ladies admitted to grand stand for

Ladies admitted to grand stand for PLAY CALLED AT 4:15 P. M.

WILSON Fine Shoes for Gentle- CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Ladies, CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Boys. CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Girls. CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Chil-CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Infants, CARR WILSON Fine Shoes for Infants, CARR WILSON Reception and Even-CARR WILSON Reception and Even-CARR WILSON RECEPTION FINE WEST SUPPORTS. WILSON ing Wear Slippers and Oxfords.

WILSON ing Wear Slippers
WILSON Satin Slippers in all CARR
WILSON Satin Slippers in all CARR
WILSON Slik Slippers in all CARR
WILSON Slik Slippers in all CARR
WILSON Swade's Slippers in all CARR
WILSON Swade's Slippers in all CARR
CARR
WILSON Biack Rid, Beaded and
WILSON Biack Rid, Beaded and
WILSON Patent Leather Shoes
WILSON Gents' Patent Leather
WILSON Gents' Patent Leather
WILSON Slippers and Pumps. CARR

WILSON & CARR.

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ELOCUTION, VOICE AND PHYSICAL

Classes Now Founing for the Summer. MRS. M. D. V. OZIER, 1329 M street north west.

LANGUAGES. THE BERLITZ SCHOOL of LANGUAGES

BEST AND MOST PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION. TERMS - - - - - \$10 Branches in New York, Boston, Philadel phia, Chicago, Paris, Berlin, London, etc. A CADEMY OF THE HOLY CROSS,

Affords every facility for acquiring a thorough

education in Literature, Music and Art. The

723 Fourteenth street n. w.

Instruments taught are Piano, Harp, Violin, Guitar, Mandolin and Banjo. Languages, gens eral vocal, drawing and fancy work free.

PLORIDA Lands held in reserve for serveral years by the State Government are now opened to set tlers at their actual value. These reserved lands lie along the eastern or Atlantic Coast, between St. Augustine and Biscayne Hay, one-half mile to six miles from the

ocean, a arge portion being fa below the This is the only eastern section in the United

This is the only eastern section in the United States where it is possible to raise semi-tropical fruit, and where early regotables and fruits can be raised in time to catch the highest Northern prices.

Much of this land is owned by the Florida Coast Line Canal and Transportation Company, and bears a fine growth of timber, from which large sums may be realized. The section along the indian liver and Lake Worth is well settled, and the land liver and Lake Worth is well settled, and the land is the most valuable in the State, the cast coast being tapped by four railways, and the rivers along the coast being navigated by steamboats.

Improved transportation Tachillies and delighting climate theing so near the occasi he air is much more bracing than farther inlands make this an excellent opportunity for act alserthers.

rices of land range from \$3 per sero upward. We shall be pleased to send maps, township claus and full information to all who are inter-ELORIDA COAST LINE CANAL AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,

ST. AUGUSTINE, PLORIDA. In the Equity Court. Judge Hagner presiding.-Barce vs king ys. Naylor; Alexander McKerchott made party complainant. Chamberlain

vs. Watson; terms of sale ordered modified. Chamberlain vs. Watson; sale ratified. Miles vs. Miller; sale decreed and A. A. Birney and N. Carusi appointed trustees to sell. Snyder vs. Montgomery; demurrer overruled.